

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

Vol. 50

Kentucky Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION, FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

Subject to the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thimble Dinner.

From the Washington Globe.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Abstract of the report of Messrs. Grundy and Robinson, made to the Senate on the 27th instant.

At the last session of Congress, a great difference of opinion existed between the majority and minority of the committee in relation to the financial condition of the Department. The majority supposed, that on the first day of April last, the deficit in the means of the Department to meet its engagements, amounted to \$832,567, (except old balances prior to first October, 1833.) The minority supposed the deficit to be \$292,100 as cents. These several opinions were founded on estimates furnished by the Department. The committee, in September last, came to a determination to ascertain the true financial condition of the Department on that day, from actual calculation, and for that purpose, two skillful accountants were employed, who have been assiduously engaged since that time, but have not been able to report to the committee the result of their labors.

From a detailed statement of the finances, furnished by the Department to the committee, it appears, that on the 1st day of April, 1834, it was indebted beyond its available means, the sum of \$284,881 92, which is \$7,227 56 less than the estimate made by the minority of the committee at the last session, and \$517,562 08 less than the estimate of the majority of the committee, (except old balances prior to first October, 1833.)

After receiving this financial statement from the Department, the committee went into an examination of one of the important items in the statement, and received a detailed account from the Department, which showed the accuracy of the statement contained in the report so far as related to it.

This item consisted of \$123,500 and 90 cents, which the financial statement showed had been carried to bad debts, profits and loss, and suspended accounts, and were not carried forward in the books of that department as constituting any portion of its fund. From the time they were entered under these heads, rumor had said much respecting improprieties practised by contractors for the supply of paper, particularly wrapping paper and twine. The committee proceeded to Providence, Boston, and Lowell, to procure testimony upon the subject, and the whole testimony, in its opinion, clearly establishes the facts, that the contractor, Charles Green, at Boston, who furnishes large supplies of these articles, has performed his contract with the Department with fidelity, and that in the vast amount of wrapping paper furnished by him there was only one defective parcel of paper, which was thrown upon the hands of the manufacturer so soon as its defectiveness was discovered, which was after a small portion of it was used; and the defect in that parcel of paper was of a kind that it was not discernible in its appearance, but could only be discovered in its use.

Honorable Hill and Cyrus Barton, contractors at Concord, N. H. appear to have faithfully performed their contracts also for these articles.

The suggestion, that the Postmaster at Boston, had any interest in the contracts with the Department for the supply of these articles, is clearly shown by the testimony to be without any foundation in fact.

The conduct of the Postmaster at Lowell, Mass. was examined, and nothing prejudicial to him is proved, except a slight inattention to duty, which produced no injury to the public or individuals.

The connexion or interest which Mr. O. B. Brown, the late Superintendent of Mail contracts, may have had in mail contracts, has been investigated, and it appears, that in January, 1832, he advanced 3,500 dollars to Mr. Edwin Porter for an interest in the Orleans and Mobile route, reserving the right afterwards to elect, whether it should be considered as money loaned or advanced for an interest in the route. Mr. Brown stated, when he advanced the money, that it was the money of Doctor Jackson, his stepson, and Mr. Brown states in his testimony, that the election reserved, was to be exercised by him, and the whole transaction was for his benefit.

It also appears from the testimony of Mr. Porter, that Mr. Brown afterwards advanced 4,500 dollars, which he said belonged to Dr. Jackson's for an interest in the route from Fredericksburg to the Natural Bridge, in Virginia; that at the end of the first year this money was advanced, Mr. Brown suggested, that he had concluded it was wrong for him, in any way, to be concerned in mail contracts, and therefore, he would consider the money first advanced as a loan, and Mr. Porter paid him 1,000 dollars for the interest in the last annual contract, and the use or interest of the money for one

year, and Mr. Porter gave his note for the 3,500 dollars, dated back at the time when the money was advanced, and gave his note for the 4,500 dollars, taking no account of the one year's interest.

Mr. Brown admits the advances of the money, but says it was entirely for the benefit of Doctor Jackson, and after his death for the benefit of his heirs, and that these transactions took place, and that the 1,000 dollars paid to him by Porter was a gratuity for the benefit of Doctor Jackson's heirs, and has been so applied by him.

The committee are of opinion that all such transactions, whether for the benefit of the individual himself or others, are wholly improper and inadmissible, and their repetition cannot be too rigidly guarded against, and Mr. Brown himself appears to have come to the same conclusion from his testimony.

In the account of James Reeside, he appeared to be credited with the sum of \$20,000, on account of a draft drawn by him on the Department, and accepted by it, for the purpose of raising money for its use. There was no corresponding charge against him in the account furnished. In the investigation of this subject, Mr. Brown, unintentionally no doubt, stated in his testimony, that the draft was for six months, and that the time had not arrived when the account was made out, when the charge could be properly made against Reeside, the draft not having been paid by the Department. He afterwards voluntarily corrected his error, and produced the original draft, which was payable at three months instead of six, and stated that there were two drafts of the same date, and for the same amount, each—one drawn by Reeside and endorsed by Stockton, and one drawn by Stockton and endorsed by Reeside—and that in making the original memorandum from which the entries were made in the books, he had made a mistake of one draft for the other—that is, he had stated Stockton's as of 3 months, instead of Reeside's, and that the \$20,000 was charged to Stockton instead of Reeside; and that he had caused the books of the Department to be corrected on the day of giving his testimony. The committee think that the error was unintentional; yet, while a subject of that kind is under investigation by a committee of Congress, no change or alteration should be made in the books, and that explanations, showing the errors, and how they should be corrected, ought alone to be relied on.

It also appears, that shortly before the Bank of Maryland failed, Mr. Brown had deposited in it \$20,000, of his own money. That after the failure, he transferred the certificate of deposit, which bore five per cent. interest, to the Department, and caused the Department to be credited in the books of the Bank for the same, the Department then being indebted to the Bank in a considerable amount, and also procured a credit in the books of the Department for the amount to himself.

The unusual number and amount of extra allowances to mail contractors, has been examined, and the principal cause which has produced them, is believed to be, that the Department has not, at some of the lettings of mail contracts, advertised for a sufficient amount of service; hence has arisen the necessity of an immediate enlargement of the service and compensation, and the spirit of the law, which designed that a full and fair competition should be preserved among bidders for the transportation of the mail, has not been observed. To obviate this evil, it is proposed that the full service intended, shall be advertised for, and some principles are laid down in regard to making mail contract and afterwards changing them; and it is found that the Department, at its two last lettings of contracts, has advertised for all the expected service, and has succeeded generally in making contracts advantageous to the Department.

The committee, by resolution, called upon the Postmaster General for an inspection of all the papers upon which one Postmaster was removed and another appointed in his place, at Putnam, Ohio. The only one of the minority then present, dissented from the adoption of the resolution. The Postmaster General declined a compliance with the resolution, and gave his reasons, at length, in a communication to the committee. A discussion of the question involved, is deemed unnecessary in this report, as it is believed that the Senate itself, on the 21st of April, 1830, decided against its right to make such inquiry, by postponing, indefinitely, by a vote of 24 to 21, certain resolutions calling on the Executive for the reasons for removals from office. On the 15th of February, 1831, the Senate again, by a vote of 24 to 21, declared that the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, was not authorized to make inquiry into the reasons which had induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies. The powers of that committee appear to have been the same as those possessed by the present committee; and until that decision shall be changed, the minority can perceive no reason why the present committee should be considered as possessing the power to make these inquiries.

The contract of Jas. F. Robinson for carrying the mail from Georgetown, Ky. to Cincinnati, Ohio, has been re-examined. The distance is 72 miles. The original contract was for a daily transportation in four-horse post coaches, at \$1,000 a year. The original schedule required that the mail should run through every day; each way, in 14 hours. The Postmaster General, before the service was commenced, required that the contractor should run through each way in

12 hours, instead of 14—for which the Postmaster General agreed to pay the increased expense. From the Report of the Postmaster General, and the letter of the Superintendent of mail contracts, both the majority and minority of the committee believed, that by reason of this change, might, instead of day service had been required of the contractor; but from the testimony before the committee, it appeared that no such change was produced; and that any increased allowance must rest upon the increased expedition alone. Respectable and disinterested men, selected by the Postmaster General himself, estimated, this increased expense at \$3,500; and of this sum, the Postmaster General allowed \$3,000. This is believed to be too great an allowance, when compared with the original price and compensation. An examination has also been instituted, to ascertain whether the service had been performed as ordered. It is believed that the proof establishes the performance of a portion of it. A part of it has not been executed as ordered.

The committee also re-examined the cases of the routes between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The contract was for a double mail in four-horse post coaches, daily, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; one line to run through in 53 hours, and the other in 80 hours. The line from Pittsburgh to Wheeling to run through daily in 14 hours. It is proved by Slaymaker, one of the contractors, and also by the then superintendent of mail contracts, that it was the mutual understanding between the Department and contractors, that the newspaper mail was to be carried in the slow line. On the 1st of April, 1832, the contractors were required to carry all the newspapers in the fast line. This produced considerable expense and loss to them, for which the Postmaster General allowed them at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The committee is of opinion that some compensation should have been made to the contractors. Whether \$10,000 should have been the amount of the allowance, they have not the means of judging. The true rule it seems to it on such subjects is, that the increase of mail matter upon a line of transportation, produced from any other cause than the action of the Department itself, should be borne by the contractor. But when the Department by its own act, throws a burden upon the contractor, which could not have been foreseen at the time of making the contract, then justice requires that compensation should be made. It doubts, however, very much, the expediency of dividing a mail ready for delivery at the time of departure in any case. It might be a better practice so to make the contracts as to require the contractor to send on the whole mail at one time even should more than one coach or stage be necessary for the purpose. From the fact that Mr. Brown had borrowed money from Reeside and Slaymaker, the committee entered into a very close examination of this extra allowance of \$10,000 a minute account of which is contained in the report. The result is, a clear exonerating of all persons employed in the General Post Office from any participation in, or benefit whatever by, this extra allowance.

The route from Hagerstown to M. Connellysburg has been re-examined, and the minority deem it no part of its duty to determine whether Mr. Reeside was actually mistaken in his bid or not. Such representations were made to the Postmaster General as to authorize him to believe, that such mistake did exist; and he therefore allowed the \$14,000, instead of the \$10 contained in the bid. In the execution of the contract, it appears that Mr. Reeside has received for part of the time us for transportation in coaches, when in fact the mail was carried on horseback.

Upon the route from Bedford to Washington, Pennsylvania, No. 1198, the contract originally was for a tri-weekly mail in four horse post coaches, at \$725 per quarter. On the first of January, 1832, the contractor was directed to run daily at a pro rata allowance, which increased his pay to \$1,401 77 per quarter. Mr. Reeside did carry the mail daily, according to the order for improvement until about the 1st of September, 1832, from which time to the present, it has only been a tri-weekly mail. He has received from the department from the 1st of September, 1832, to the 1st December, 1833, at the rate of \$936 67 per quarter more than the service performed entitled him to.

The route from Baltimore to Chambersburg was bid off by James Reeside at \$1,900 a year, the mail to be carried in four horse post coaches daily. He had also made another proposal, which made his departure from Baltimore dependent on the arrival of the steam boat mail from Philadelphia, and to arrive at Chambersburg on the same day, so as to connect with the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh line, for \$3,495 a year. He was directed to comply with the last proposal. When the service commenced, the Philadelphia line arrived at Chambersburg at 10 o'clock, P. M. This made it necessary that the Baltimore mail should arrive at 9 o'clock, P. M. according to the schedule agreed on. When a change was afterwards made in the Philadelphia line, so that the mail arrived at Chambersburg at from 4 to 8, A. M., there was no occasion for the increased expedition in the line from Baltimore. It does not appear that the mail on this route (from Baltimore to Chambersburg) has been transported with any regularity.

The route from Meadville to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, has been again examined, and so far as relates to the ori-

ginal bids and contract, the minority refer to its report at the last session. No reason is seen upon re-examination, to doubt its correctness. It is stated, in addition to it, that the late Postmaster General made an extra allowance of \$500 a year to the contractors on that route, for an improvement ordered by him. This order was for one year. The present Postmaster General renewed the order for the same sum and same service. Mr. John Bennett acquired an interest in a small printing establishment at Meadville, but from an impartial view of all the testimony, the minority think there is no foundation for the slight imputation against the department in regard to the extra allowance, the contract, or the newspaper establishment at Meadville.

For the transportation of the mail on routes No. 1215 and 1230, from Cumberland to Blair's Gap, a contract was made on the 12th of March, 1832, with James Reeside, for carrying the mail three times a week in four horse post coaches, price per quarter \$1,125. On the 25th of February, 1833, the contractor was directed to run daily at an allowance pro rata, amounting in all to \$2,025 per quarter. On the 1st of December 1833 the last order was rescinded, and one month's extra pay allowed. The department has paid regularly \$1,125 per quarter, according to the original contract, and also the sum of \$2,434 52 for the extra service which was ordered on the 25th of February, 1833. The testimony shows that the original contract was not complied with in the first year, in the mode of transportation, the mail having been carried on horseback a large portion of the time. There is no evidence showing that the Postmaster General was apprized of the failure to execute his order; and although the contractor may not have been informed that his agents had not executed the directions which he had given to them, still justice requires that the amount allowed for extra service not performed, as well as the month's pay for the discontinuance, should be retained by the Department out of the pay of the current contracts of Mr. Reeside. And an opinion is entertained that in all cases in which extra services are ordered by the Department, that the postmasters on the routes improved, should be furnished with an amended schedule, to enable them to report to the Department any non-performance of its orders; and in such cases the orders of the Department should not alone be relied on to prove that the services had been rendered.

The mail route between Patterson and Newark, in New Jersey, is a part of route No. 953, and was let, originally with many others, in the same contract, to Mr. J. R. Ry, and others. Wm. Tilton became a sub-contractor for that part of said route lying between Newark and Patterson, for \$200 a year, to be carried twice a week in stage coaches. The contract commenced on the 1st of January, 1832, and was to continue four years. In February 1832, a petition was forwarded, numerously signed, from the citizens interested, to the Postmaster General, asking for a daily mail between those two places and proposing that John Fine should be employed to carry it, who they stated, would perform the service for \$200 a year. The Postmaster General ordered the increased service to be performed by the original contractors, and made a pro rata allowance for the same. The question presented to the Postmaster General was, 1st, whether he could supersede the contract with Ry, and give it to another, who had not bid for it at the letting; or 2dly, have contracted with that other person to perform the additional service on the same route. During the continuance of the time of the contract, and while it was in faithful execution by the contractor, the P. M. General could not justly supersede him. As to the additional service the contractor is bound by the terms of his engagement to perform any extra service or improvement ordered on the route for a pro rata compensation. This would seem to imply on his part a right, to the exclusion of all others, on the same route, provided he would perform his duties according to his obligations to the Department. Besides, it is deemed improper to condemn this practice of the Department, which is believed to be almost universal, lest it might produce an effect detrimental to the Department in making its contracts, by discouraging bidders in making their proposals, from the fear that the Department would encourage opposition to them upon the same routes.

Route No. 951, from New York to Philadelphia, was let to James Reeside, the then contractor on that route, in the fall of 1831, the transportation to be daily in four horse post coaches, for \$3000 a year, the expense of carrying the mail across the Hudson river to be defrayed by the Department. It was also provided in the contract that increased speed should be given to the mail, so that it should be run from city to city, in thirteen hours; and that a second daily mail should be run from city to city, in steamboats and stages, it required by the Postmaster General, for which, and for furnishing armed guards when required, the contractor was to receive \$13,000 a year; and to keep up the second daily mail in the season of the year when steamboats did not run, a further compensation was provided of \$1,500. During the sessions of Congress, it was deemed expedient by the Department to run an additional mail line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the way of Lancaster, to carry a portion of the mail matter too heavy for one line, and to give to Philadelphia the benefit of a second daily mail from the City of Washington. This latter line was extended to the City of New York, and gave to the morning papers

published in that city, Washington intelligence in advance of the ordinary mail. The contractor was allowed for this additional service the sum of \$3,150. It is stated that the original contract was for \$3,000 per annum, and the mail was to run daily, and all the Post Offices on the route to be supplied by it. This service was evidently less than the interest of the community required. In 1833, in March, the Postmaster General determined to expedite the mail between Washington City and New York, and between that place and the eastern cities, with a view to put down private mails, and to do away the necessity of employing a public express for that purpose, as had been done in the preceding winter. It was found necessary to run the mail from Philadelphia to New York in 12 hours, in bad roads as well as good, in order to effect the above object. This was impracticable if the mail had to stop at the numerous Post Offices on the route; and therefore an additional mail was established for the purpose of supplying them. This arrangement rendered unnecessary the express mail before spoken of. This additional mail cost the Department \$5,125, which is 1,975 dollars more than the express mail, which was in consequence ordered to be discontinued. By this latter arrangement, the mail was despatched from Washington to New York in 15 hours less time, on the winter arrangement, than before, and a day was gained in the expedition of the southern mail to Albany, Boston, and the numerous points beyond. It should be here noticed, that four daily mails between Philadelphia and New York are spoken of by the witnesses. Three only were ordered and paid for by the Department. The fourth was carried for the contractor's own convenience, and was made up of mail matter properly belonging to one of the others.

In the beginning of the year 1833, such was the excited and interesting state of public affairs, that the Editor of the Journal of Commerce, a newspaper printed in the City of New York, established, at his own expense, a private express, to run from the City of Philadelphia to New York, and by this means obtained intelligence earlier than by the regular course of the mail. This produced dissatisfaction, that an individual could obtain intelligence for himself and patrons before the Government furnished it to the citizens generally. In this state of things, the Postmaster General employed an express to convey intelligence as rapidly as it could be furnished by the Editor of the Journal of Commerce. For this purpose, he employed Mr. Reeside to perform this special service, promising to give him a fair compensation for the same. Although the minority are of opinion that celerity in the transportation of the mail has been too much regarded in some cases, yet, in this instance, the object of the Department was laudible and praiseworthy. It should not be permitted that any individual should establish a mode of communication, and continue it, by which intelligence should be received and acted upon by him, before the community at large can have the benefit of it through the medium of the Government mails. If such a measure on the part of an individual cannot be arrested by law, the Government should not hesitate to adopt means, although of an expensive character, to place the community generally in possession of the same intelligence at as early a period as practicable. The Government should defeat the efforts of individuals to exercise functions and powers belonging exclusively to itself. It is believed that it was proper in the Post Office Department to put this express mail into operation; and an attempt has been made since to set up a private express since the one made by the Journal of Commerce. And it is hoped that the measures adopted by the Postmaster General in this instance, will teach all our citizens the utility of such attempts.

The next inquiry is, whether the Postmaster General had acted judiciously in effecting the object intended. He attempted to make a contract for a specific sum, by his agent in New York. The sum demanded was more than the agent thought a fair equivalent for the service. Mr. Reeside was then directed to perform the service, and was promised a fair compensation therefor. The contractor was to run the distance, ninety miles, in six hours each way. This, according to the testimony, would require that no horse should be run more than five miles at one time. Two horses were necessary to carry the mail, of course it would require seventy-two horses for each day's service, exclusive of those which had to be kept on the line to supply the place of those disabled by the service. Mr. Reeside brought forward to the Department, the statements of three witnesses, verified by their oaths, stating that they were well acquainted with the service, and that the charge made by him was fair and reasonable. The account charges one dollar for each horse for every mile run, which several witnesses say is the common price for such service. If this price be allowed, Mr. Reeside has not received more than he was entitled to. Mr. Schenk, who was employed in carrying the private express, says in his testimony, that sometimes the public express arrived first at New York, and sometimes the private express. Mr. Hale, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, says, that the private express generally arrived first. This was owing, no doubt, to the fact, that so soon as the Government express commenced running from Philadelphia, from which place the private express had set out before that time, Mr. Hale, the editor, changed the place of starting his express to Port Deposit, and afterwards to Washington City, and

by receiving his mail matter at these places, his express would outrun the mail coach, and pass Philadelphia before the Government express could receive the mail matter to be carried by it from the Post Office in that city.

The deficiencies in the finances of the Department, has arisen mainly from a desire in the head of the Department, to extend the benefits of mail facilities and stage coach accommodations to every portion of the community; from the extension of the franking privilege, and from the legislation of Congress in extending the transportation of the mail over unproductive routes. The public, however, have been greatly benefited and accommodated by the very measures which have produced the present embarrassed condition of the Department. That errors and irregularities have occurred, is most certain, and most of them have been produced by the representations and pressing solicitations of the citizens of towns and neighborhoods through which the increased mail facilities have been extended. Their appeals have been sustained by members of Congress from almost every section of the country. The recent measures, however, adopted by the Department, curbing mail accommodations, seem to promise a restoration of its administration to the true principle upon which it should be conducted, which is, that its expenditures should not exceed its own resources and income.

If Congress should now appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the existing debts against the Department, and by law make the provisions now to be mentioned, most of which were suggested at the last session, no reasonable doubt could be entertained, but that the operations of the Department would hereafter be safe and economical, and most of the selfish facilities which have been curtailed, be restored, and the department enabled from its own resources to meet the expenditures which will probably be produced by the extension and increase of mail routes at the next session of Congress. The legal provisions recommended are:

1. An Auditor and Treasurer to be appointed by the President and Senate.
2. That reports be made to Congress annually of the expenditures of the Department, stated in detail, including incidental expenses; also, of all new contracts, and modifications of contracts, and their respective prices; also, a statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on each route, in the several States and Territories, as near as may be.
3. That any person employed in the General Post Office, shall be prohibited from becoming a mail contractor, or interested in a mail contract, or an agent with or without compensation for a mail contractor.
4. That advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, issued previous to the lettings, be made as nearly as may be, according to the manner in which, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, the mail should be transported during the period of the contract.
5. That the sealed proposals received from bidders, shall not be opened until after the time for receiving bids shall have expired.
6. That reports be made to Congress annually of all failures by contractors on principal mail routes to deliver mails, and the action of the Postmaster General in regard thereto, in each case.
7. That the deputy Postmaster, at the termination of each route, be furnished with copies of the schedules containing the times of arrival and departure of all mails at his office; and if any alteration be made by the department of the time of arrival or departure of any mail, at any of said offices, the Postmaster to be forthwith notified of the same.
8. That it shall be the duty of each deputy Postmaster, to immediately notify the Department of every failure in any contractor, to deliver the mail at the respective time specified in the schedule furnished.

FALL & WINTER REPORT OF FAS. JOHNS FOR 1834 & 35.

M. ROBERT TAILOR, MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSK, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen uttering clothes, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Jex. Dec. 29, 1834.

LAFAYETTE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers, gratified for the encouragement he has received since he has opened his Hotel in Lexington, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has determined upon conducting the

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, From this day forward, entirely on Temperance principles. His guests may depend upon his best exertions for their comfort; his table will be constantly supplied with the best provisions the market affords; and, contiguous to his Hotel, his customers will find an excellent LIVERY STABLE under the management of Messrs. HANSTON and DUKE.

He confidently trusts that in excluding Spirituous Liquors entirely from his establishment, he will experience an abridgment of that respectable patronage he has already enjoyed from this community. JOHN P. HIGGEE. Lexington, Jan. 26, 1835.—t-35

LEXINGTON:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1835.

There is a daily line of Steam boats running from Pittsburg to Louisville.

Gov. Davis has been elected a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, in the place of Mr. Silsbee from Massachusetts.

The Louisville Advertiser, speaking of the assassin who attempted the life of the President, says: "Richard Lawrence the perpetrator of this unparalleled outrage, is well known in this city. He is not insane, but has always been considered a desperado, ripe for the commission of any crime. He is a man of notoriously bad character, and swindled one of our citizens out of a considerable sum a few years since."

The Rev. Mr. Malhus author of the Essay on Population, recently died in England.

Some of the best lots of Cotton sold at New Orleans are from Arkansas.

A Public Meeting has been called in Mason county to send Delegates to the Democratic State Convention on the 21st Monday in April.

SHOCKING MURDER.

It is our painful duty to record another horrible outrage, which took place on Sunday last at Frankfort—the particulars of which are briefly given in the Commonwealth, a statement which contains the substance of all the others. Waring was taken before the examining Magistrate on Wednesday, and making no defence was committed to jail to stand his trial. There being no Commonwealth's Attorney, in consequence of the expiration of the law providing for their appointment, both branches of the Legislature promptly passed a resolution to authorize the Governor to nominate an Attorney to prosecute in this case.

"Our town was thrown into a state of unusual and painful excitement on Sunday evening by an occurrence which was well calculated to awaken its deepest sympathies. SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON, Esq., a distinguished member of the bar of this place, was shot by JOHN U. WARING, Esq. of Union county, also a member of the bar. The weapon used was a pistol loaded with two balls both of which took effect in the body of Richardson, striking him in the abdomen. Mr. Richardson died on Monday night, after enduring the most excruciating sufferings. Mr. Waring is now in the custody of the law and will undergo his examination before the examining court on today (Wednesday.) Several gentlemen were present when the act was committed, and made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to prevent it. Mr. Richardson was unmarried. As this affair has to undergo a judicial investigation we do not feel authorized to comment further upon it at present. The remains of Mr. Richardson were taken to the family burying ground in Fayette. A very large procession accompanied the corpse to some distance beyond the limits of Frankfort."

Northern Bank of Kentucky.—The bill to establish this Bank has finally passed the House of Representatives, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alsop, Andrews, Bailey, Beaman, Bell, Blair, Bowling, Brock, Bullock, Bunks, Chevis, Collins, Covington, Cunningham, Daniel, Davis, Dugan, Dyer, Dyer, Egan, Egan, Hancock, Hanson, Harris, Harrow, Haydon, Hines, Hollingsworth, Johnson, Kendall, L. C. Marshall, Mason, Mitchell, Phelps, Richardson, Ryan, Samuel, Sharp, Simpson, Stevenson, Smith, John J. Thomas, Tompkins, Triplett, Triplett, Tupper, Wilson, and Woolley—50.

NAYS.—Messrs. Agnew, Anderson, Austin, Bristow, Brown, Burnett, Dabney, Davis, Falkner, Ford, Gaines, Garrison, Grant, Grimes, Grubbs, Hall, Helms, Hollingsworth, Jackson, Johnson, Lewis, L. C. Marshall, Marshall, W. C. Marshall, Miles, Miller, Montgomery, Morris, Murray, Murrell, Myers, O'Bannon, O'Brien, Palmer, Pomeroy, Spring, Stevens, J. P. Walker, J. V. Walker, Willis, W. Walker, and Woolton—49.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Virginia Legislature. The vote stood for Leigh 83—for Rives 81.

What influence this event will exert on the Spring elections remains to be seen. **Nous verrons.**

"Is there no Brutus?"—Long since we expressed the fear that the ravings of a disappointed opposition might stimulate some desperate fanatic or madman to attempt the life of President Jackson—and the recent horrible occurrence at Washington shows that our fears were well grounded. The deluded wretch who conceived this criminal and awful undertaking, felt himself justified no doubt by the character of the warfare waged on Gen. Jackson, by an opposition who did not scruple to invoke the rise of a Brutus. We refer to a few specimens of the threats employed, and the menaces used from the congress of the United States down to the ale houses and brothels.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday night last, an affair occurred between two young men, named **Ralph B. Mattingly**, of Kentucky, and **Alexander S. Greene**, of Georgia, which

has since resulted in the death of the former. So far as the facts of the case are known, it seems that Mattingly was the aggressor and had offered many insults to the other. We do not know whether Greene had surrendered himself up for trial or not—he did not, it is said feel any apprehensions on the subject.

The Jackson Convention held on Friday the 30th ult. at Middletown, Connecticut, nominated the Hon. Henry W. Edwards, of New Haven, as their candidate for Governor, at the ensuing election.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Philadelphia Democratic Herald says:—"Several candidates have been started for this office, since Mr. Benton declined it. We have already avowed a preference for James Buchanan, but we hold ourselves open to receive the voice of the party, with the deference due to it. A large portion of the working men favor the claims of Richard M. Johnson, the intrepid author of the Sunday Mail Report. Col. Johnson, if nominated, would receive our cordial support; he is in the cause of Democracy and the people, 'true blue.'"

The Ohio "Star" published at Batavia remarks:—"We discover that a number of the Ohio papers are out in favor of Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for the Vice Presidency. 'Old Teemseh' is not a patriot by profession alone, as are too many of our politicians of the present day, but he is one in principle and in practice, for which his numerous scars and wounds received in his country's defence, bear positive and high testimony. Ohio is never slow in doing justice to patriotism and worth."

The **Wabash Mercury** says, "After reading Col. Benton's letter, his friends we think will not be long in selecting a second man; and if we are not much mistaken Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, will be that man."

Dr. CALDWELL, of Lexington, a gentleman of acknowledged talents, and high literary attainments, has accepted the invitation of the **Erosophian and Agatharion Societies** of the Nashville University, to deliver an address before them at their anniversary in April.—**Nashville Republican**

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

While the President was at the Capitol yesterday, in attendance on the funeral of the Hon. **Warren R. Davis**, from South Carolina, Richard Lawrence, a painter, resident in this city, attempted to shoot him. Col. Lane, of Indiana, informed us, that he saw this individual enter the hall of the House during the delivery of the funeral sermon. Before his close, however, he had taken his stand on the eastern portico, near one of the columns. The President, with the Secretary of the Treasury on his left arm, on retiring from the Rotunda to reach his carriage at the steps of the portico, advanced towards the spot where Lawrence stood, who had his pistol concealed under his coat, and when he approached within two yards and a half of him, the assassin extended his arm and levelled the pistol at his breast. The percussion cap exploded with a noise so great that several witnesses supposed the pistol had fired. On the instant, the assassin dropped the pistol from his right hand, and taking another ready cocked from his left, presented and stepped it at the President, who at the moment had raised his stick, and was rushing upon him. Mr. Woolley and Lieutenant Gidday at the same instant laid hold of the man, who gave way through the crowd and was at last knocked down. The President pressed after him until he saw he was secured.

We attended the examining court immediately after the event. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Bank of the House, Mr. Kingman, and Lieutenant Gidday, all of whom witnessed the act, were examined, and gave a more minute detail of the circumstances above stated.

Mr. Randolph, the Sergeant of the House, who attended the Marshal to conduct the prisoner to the City Hall for examination, gave in testimony that the prisoner, when asked by the Marshal what motive he had, to make his horrible attempt, stated that the President had killed his father. His father was an Englishman, who died many years ago in this city. The son himself was apprenticed afterwards to a Mr. Clark, with whom he lived three years. Mr. Clark, when called upon, said, that he was a young man of excellent habits, sober, and industrious; that he had seen him very frequently, and was well acquainted with him since he had left his family, and had heard nothing of his disavowal, until late, he was informed that he was quarrelsome among his friends, and had treated one of his sisters badly.

The total absence of any personal motive on the part of the prisoner to commit the deed he attempted, has suggested the idea that he must be insane. There was, however, no evidence given in the examination to authorise the supposition, although several persons intimately acquainted with him, and one boarding in the same house with him, gave evidence upon the occasion. The demeanor of the prisoner, when committing the act—

when he was seized—and when under examination, bore not the slightest appearance of phrensy, or derangement of any sort. When asked by the Court if he wished to cross-examine the witnesses, or to make explanation, he answered in the negative—said that those who had seen the act could state the facts—and at the conclusion, when asked if he had any thing to offer, said that he could not contradict what had been given in evidence.

The prisoner is a handsome young man, well dressed, and prepossessing in his countenance. He appeared perfectly calm and collected in the midst of the excitement and anxiety which prevailed around him—and the President, in conversing with us, since the event, that his manner, from the moment his eye caught him, was firm and resolved, and the failure of his last pistol, when he seemed to shrink, rather than regret.

We were informed by Mr. Wilson, the keeper of the Rotunda, that he had frequently observed this man about the Capitol—so frequently that he had become an object of curiosity to him—that he had endeavored to draw him into conversation, but found him taciturn and unwilling to talk. Whether Lawrence has changed in his visits to the Capitol, the mania which has prevailed during the two last sessions in the Senate—whether he has become infatuated with the chimeras which have troubled the imaginations of the disappointed and ambitious orators who have depicted the President as a Caesar who ought to have a Brutus—as a Cromwell—a Nero—a Tiberius, we know not. If no secret conspiracy has prompted the perpetration of the horrid deed, we think it not improbable that some delusion of intellect has grown out of his visits to the Capitol, and that hearing despotism and every horrible mischief threatened to the republic, and revolution and all its train of calamities imputed as the necessary consequence of the President's measures, it may be that the infatuated man fancied he had reason to become his country's avenger. If he had heard and believed Mr. Calhoun's speech the day before yesterday, he would have found ample justification for his attempt on one, who was represented as the cause of the most dreadful calamities to the nation—as one who made perfect nastiness and corruption to pervade the vitals of the Government,—inasmuch that it was scarcely worth preserving, if it were possible.

Judge Cranch saw nothing in the conduct of the prisoner, or in the evidence, to suggest the idea that he labored under any mental malady. He entered upon an order that he should be bailed, if he could give security in \$1,000. The District Attorney said that the atrociousness of the crime attempted, should induce his honor to require bail in a higher penalty. The Judge seemed moved by this, but as the constitution, he said, provided that excessive bail should not be demanded, he could not require a bond for more than \$1,500!! So, if any of our patriots should think fit to furnish this sum to stand the forfeiture, we may have this desperate man with new weapons of destruction at the next levee.

We attended the Court—and being asked to examine the load in one of the pistols, drew out with a screw ball, of which about sixty would make a pound. It was well patched, and forced down tight on full charge of excellent glazed powder. How the caps could have exploded without firing the powder, is mysterious. Providence has ever guarded the life of the man who has been destined to preserve and raise his country's glory, and maintain the cause of the People. In the multitude of instances in which he has hazarded his person for his country, it was never in more imminent danger than on yesterday, when, in a fit of passion, he flew by his Caliber—the Senate—and the Representatives of the People.

2d Session 23d CONGRESS—SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.—The resolution on the subject of French relations, as stated in our List, was adopted unanimously. A resolution was submitted, calling for information from the Secretary of the Senate, for the amount of money paid for printing and books for the Senate, each year since the first session of the 18th Congress.

Thursday, Jan. 15.—Mr. Poincote introduced a bill, which was twice read, granting an additional quantity of land to satisfy Revolutionary Military Land Warrants. The joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, was taken up for consideration, and on the motion of Mr. Benton, laid on the table. The Land Bill, (familiarly known as Mr. Clay's Land Bill) was made the order of the day for the ensuing Wednesday. A resolution was engrossed for a third reading, ordering the sale of the two Arabian Horses presented by the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States, and authorising the Lion, received at the same time, to be presented to such institution, person or persons, as the President may designate.

From the Globe.

The Rev. **ONEDIAN B. BROWN**, Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department, has resigned his station. We have been furnished with the letter for publication, which speaks for itself. As the business of the Department which has engaged the laborious attention of this officer for several years, has undergone the scrupulous examination of two committees, has been in part reported upon by the Senate's committee, and will soon be fully reported upon by the committee of the House of Representatives, we shall leave it to these reports, and such comments as

Mr. Brown may hereafter submit to the public.

General Post Office Department.

February 2, 1835.

To the Hon. WILLIAM T. BARRETT,

Post Master General.

SIR—I have been anxious, for more than a year past, to retire from the situation which I have held for more than five years, as Chief Clerk in the General Post Office. The incessant labors and turmoils attendant on it, have interfered with other duties to such a degree, as to render it, exceedingly doubtful whether I could with propriety remain; and the unwillingness which you have so frequently expressed at my suggestions to resign, has been the chief reason of my continuing to be present time. It is well known, that from the nature of the official duties which I have been called upon to perform, I have been made an object of public animadversion for the last five years, both in Congress and in the newspapers; and though I have borne it quietly, without reply, believing it to have been designed only for political effect, it has been my settled intention, as soon as I could do so with propriety, to withdraw from a field so congenial with my feelings. That time, I believe, has now arrived. Understanding that some of the friends of the administration are desirous that I should resign after what has been said against me in the reports of the Senate Committee, I hereby respectfully tender to you my resignation.

I do not know precisely what those reports charge, but I stand ready to vindicate myself from the slightest imputation. I am willing to attend to the duties which cannot be suspended, until a successor shall be appointed, and ready to assume the labor.

Be assured, sir, that this step is taken with the most cordial feeling of friendship for yourself, and if any information within my power can be useful to my successor, it shall be cheerfully contributed.

The mutual kindness which I have experienced from you during the whole period of our official relations, has made an impression on my mind, that time can never obliterate; and I can only express to you my grateful acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

O. B. BROWN.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship United States, at New York in a very short passage from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers of the 23d and London of the 31st January.

The London papers of the 1st January say, "here are yet no tidings of the New York packet ship that is expected to bring the President's Message."

The last Paris papers received in London are of the 30th December, and they make no allusion whatever to our Treaty of indemnity.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard (Paris) under the date of 28th December, holds this language respecting our treaty:

"The question of the twenty five millions of francs to be paid by France to the United States of America will soon (in a few days) come again upon the tapis. Until it shall be decided, Mr. Livingston the American Minister, keeps himself shut up from French society, and will not allow of any visits to him, nor will he return any. The message of the President Jackson will, if expected, speak out in most decided terms on this subject, and that speech is waited for by the government with great anxiety. Between such a large amount that the Chamber of Deputies will again reject the law project, or at any rate reduce the sum to be voted to twelve or fifteen millions."

The British Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on the 30th December. Writs were issued for a new election, the new Parliament to meet on the 19th February.

There was much agitation in England. The papers are filled with the proceedings of political meetings, and the contest at the approaching elections was expected to be the most spirited that had ever occurred.

A report prevailed at Paris of the death of the King of Prussia.

A strong report was again, prevalent at Paris, of another change in the ministry, and that Marshal Soult would be at its head. The accounts from Spain represent the late success of Mina as much more decisive than we had at first reason to believe. The Madrid papers say that the Pretender will not again be able to collect under his banners any considerable force.

There is much talk of warlike preparations in Holland against Belgium.

The Rev. Mr. Mullins, whose works on political economy have attracted so much notice, died on one of the last days of December.

A favorable reaction had taken place in Cotton.—The sales from Dec. 28th to Jan. 1st, were 10,000 bales with an improvement of 1d per lb.

Dissolution of Parliament.—The Gazette of Tuesday contains a Royal Proclamation, declaring the present Parliament, which was opened on the 15th inst., dissolved, and directing the writs for a new Parliament to be issued forthwith, and returnable on Thursday, the 19th of February. The election of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland is fixed for the 10th of February, at Edinburgh. The proclamation is dated the 20th of December, 1834.

New Appointments.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces the following additional appointments:—The Earl of Haddington (formerly Lord Binning) to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Viscount Custer, to be Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Earl of

Belfast, resigned; Viscount Hereford, Captain of his Majesty's Household Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, in the room of Lord Foley, resigned; the Hon. Henry L. W. Carey, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, vice the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, resigned; George, Earl of Chesterfield, to be Minister of his Majesty's Back House, vice the Earl of Litchfield, resigned.

The Lisbon papers of the 18th of December contain the Queen's Speech at the opening of the Chambers.

The private letters from Lisbon are to the effect, and speak rather more favorably of the state of things there. Commerce was reviving, and confidence had in some measure increased. This has caused an improvement in the Portuguese funds in London.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The *Sentinel des Pyrénées* says:—"We have some further particulars of the affairs of the 15th of January, and Orléans had advanced to the word of St. Louis with 8,000 men. Lopez advanced from Alcazar with 9,000 men, and Carmona with 32,000 men. They had taken 1,200 men killed, wounded and taken prisoner. Lopez had taken 1,500 men killed or wounded. The Carlists had 1,200 men killed or wounded. The son of General Orléans was killed in the battle of Arara. Charandeja and two other superior officers of the Carlists were killed on the same day at Canasol."

The Tennessee River falls into the Ohio about 50 miles above the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. Two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, its navigation is obstructed by what is called the Muscle Shoals; the river here spreads out to from one to three miles in width, and is very shallow with a rocky bottom. These shoals extend many miles, and above them the Tennessee is navigable four hundred miles further to Knoxville in East Tennessee. This great obstruction to trade has been removed by a rail road of forty miles in length from Tusculum, below the shoals, to Decatur above them. Both of these towns are in Alabama, through the northern part of which the Tennessee river makes a sweep. The rail road has gone into operation, and has at once imparted great activity to business of every kind. It passes through one of the most fertile portions of Alabama. It is stated in the North Alabama that twenty five miles of the road have been made during the past year at an average expense of something less than four thousand five hundred dollars per mile.

Employment for Laborers.—Messrs. Gadsden and Caruthers, of Memphis, advertise, in the Memphis Gazette, for 2000 laborers, to work on the U. S. rail road from that place to the St. Louis river, to whom they offer the highest wages in cash.—**Arkansas Gazette.**

The Rev. Mr. Bascom will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, next Sabbath, at the usual hour in the forenoon. Feb. 14.

DIED.

On Sunday night last, after a lingering illness, **WILLIAM McADAMS**, aged 49 years. He was formerly a citizen of Jefferson county, Ohio, but for many years past of Kentucky. If his life had been tried by the most rigid maxims of morality, it could only be said that he sacrificed too many hours to ease and pleasure, and the sports of the turf; but in every other relation of life he was a warm hearted and generous man, "who loved his friend." He was thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Democratic School, and was among the first to volunteer in support of the late war.

He was actuated by a high sense of honor in his dealings—and when an honest attempt was made several years ago to fix a stain on his character, it gave him warm pride such a stain that he never recovered from it. He fell into a decline from that day which continued to the last hour of his existence.

No farther speak his merits to disclose,
No to show his frailties from their deep shade;
These they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God."

On Thursday morning last, **William L. Trotter**, son of Saml. Trotter, Esq. dec'd., of this city, Mr. Trotter died at a sudden and regretted by all who knew him.

In Frankfort, Ky. on Saturday last, of paralysis, Dr. **Lydia L. Wilkinson**, a highly respectable citizen of that place.

In this country, on the 5th inst. Mr. **Samuel M. Meekin**, aged 56 years.

COMMERCIAL.

The intense cold prevented the appearance of our paper on Saturday.

The weather has been exceedingly cold during the past week, but at present is much more moderate. The canal is closed with ice and there is a great quantity running in the Ohio, boats being unable to ply between here and Cincinnati. Heavy ice water on the Falls, 4 feet 2 inches, and river falling.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

WAGONS. We have to notice a further improvement in the market, the price of big round wagons, having advanced to a 42 5 cents, and from staves to 54 cents, with a brisk demand. Stock on hand continues light, and the arrivals moderate.

Bagging and Rope. We hear of no operations whatever, and continue our former quotations of 24 a 24 cents for bagging and 7 a 74 for rope. Arrived this week 763 pieces bagging and 367 coils rope. Shipped 462 pieces bagging and 295 coils rope.

Staves. Have advanced to 53 per bushel, and are in brisk demand at that price.

Candles. We reduce our quotation for Sperm to 35 a 374 cents. They continue to be in moderate demand only.

Cheese. The little in market is in the hands of one or two holders, who have advanced the price to 9 a 94 cents. We quote it accordingly.

Coffee. A decline of 4 cents has been taken from the market in Havana and Rio Coffee, since our last report, holders now offering these descriptions at 134 a 14 cents. Their continuance to be a moderate rate but not an active demand for home consumption. We note a sale of 10 bags prime Havana at 14 cents, on time.

Cotton. remains without change in price, being at 14 a 15 cents, and meeting with but little inquiry. There is no Mississippi or Louisiana in market.

Furthers. We quote them in fair demand at 31 a 32 cents.

Flour. The supply and arrivals continuing light, holders have advanced the price, and are now demanding \$3 84 per bbl. The demand though not brisk, is somewhat better than it was some weeks since.

Flaxseed. There is no offering, and no inquiry on it. Our quotations are therefore unchanged.

Hides. The market has experienced no change whatever since our last report, the price continuing at 10 cents, with a good demand, and few or none in market.

Lard. The price remains at last week, 5 a 54 cents, and the market is dull. We note a sale of 130 kegs at 54 cents, cash.

Lard. We continue former quotations. The market remains almost entirely unsupplied with the article, though there is no great demand for it at present.

Madagascar. has suffered a further decline, being now offered at 34 cents in bulk, with but a limited sale—say one sugar house at 45 cents.

Market.—remains in moderate demand at former prices, with a sufficient supply in market.

Peas. We have to notice a further advance in price. The price of peas is now 50 a 54 cents, and the demand is good. The supply continues fully adequate to the demand, which is moderate.

Salt. We continue to quote at former prices, with little or no demand.

Shot.—remains quite scarce and in fair demand at \$1 84 a \$2 per bag.

Whiskey. We alter our quotation from 24 a 24 5 cents. The importations of the week have been limited, and the demand continues good.

Tobacco. In reverse of our anticipations, and owing to an unlooked for accession to the number of purchases in market, the article has advanced since our last report, and is now selling at \$4 50 a 5 75 for prime, \$4 a 50 for seconds, and \$3 a 4 for common, with a very good demand.—**Price Current.**

COLUMBUS.

(BY OSAGE.)

THIS distinguished man will stand the approaching season at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he resided in 1831 and 1832.—**Polignac Performance**, &c., will appear in bills.

DAVIS THOMPSON.

Garret Co. Ky. Feb. 14, 1834.—6-1.

TAKEN UP.

BY Rankin Roberts, living in Jessamine county, 6 miles from Nicholasville, a light brown mare, ONE BLACK HORSE, 5 years old, a star in the forehead, left eye weak, 144 hands high, no brands perceptible. Appraised to \$5 before me, the 20th day of October, 1834.

ANDREW McCAMPBELL, J. p. c.
A True Copy. 3-3chR

NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged.

THOS. C. OREAR.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

ALLISON STEAM MILL.
WATER STREET.
EXTRA Superior Fine, Common, Dyspepsia, and Rye FLOUR, Corn meal, Hominy, Camp, Shouts, and Bran.

The Mill Establishment having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles warranted good, or taken back, with kept constantly on hand, and sent around in city, in the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.

Lex. Feb. 4—3-1.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE.

ON MARKET STREET.
On Thursday the second day of April next at 12 o'clock on the premises. The House and Lot, below and adjoining in the McCord Meeting House. The lot is 33 feet front 100 feet back.

Also, the house occupied by Mrs. Clayton, 33 feet front back in a building now used as a School Room.

Also, the School room and lot on which it stands, including an excellent Well of Water. Will be sold at Auction in separate lots.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM MACDEAN, Auctioneer.
Lex. Feb. 6, 1835—3-1.

A CITIZEN AS INSTRUCTOR.
A private in only is wanted, by a young gentleman, who is well recommended for qualifications as a moral character.

A residence in the country would be preferred. Address post paid the Editor of the Gazette. Feb. 6—3-1.

CLOVER SEED!!
60 BUSHELS OF LOWER SEED, of the best quality of 1834, just received, and for sale by the undersigned, at his Tobacco Factory, at the corner of the Upper Market.

ROBERT GRAY.
Lex. Feb. 6, 1834—5-3-1.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!
WM. H. EAMES,
(Agent for J. J. Worsham.)

HAS on hand, at his Shop on Main-st., next door from Brennan's Hotel, a large number of **SADDLES**, of superior workmanship and material, and a quantity of articles in his line, which will be sold cheap (materials and workmanship considered) than can be had at any other shop in the city, for CASH, or to such customers as have heretofore paid up their accounts punctually.

Lex. Feb. 6—5-1m.

SECOND CALL.

TURNPIKE STOCK.
THE Subscribers to the Lancaster, Danville and Nicholasville Road, will please call and pay their 2d Call, which is now due.

JAS G. MCKINNEY, Treasr.
Lex. Jan. 23—3-1.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

TIFFANY, DUVALL & CO.
BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Western Merchants to their stock, which includes a variety of the following goods, viz:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings from the Savage, Thistle, Powhatan, Union, and other Factories in Maryland, and a large supply from Eastern States.

Bleached do. of various widths and qualities.
Prints, an assortment of new & fashionable styles.
Checks, apron & furniture of the usual widths.
Tickings, a general assortment.

Plaids, Stripes and Checks, from the Maryland Penitentiary and other sources.

Flannels, white and colored.
Hose, plain, striped and checked—with other
Cotton and Woollen Goods usually found in a
Domestic Warehouse.

'They keep a large supply and assortment of
Mens' and Womens', SHOES & BOOTS, &c.
Fur, Wool and Palm leaf HATS.
Saddles, Trunks, Cases, &c.

Seal, Fur and other CAPS, &c.
All of which will be found to comprise a stock equal to any other in extent and assortment, and to present a strong inducement for the largest as well as other purchasers, to make trial of the Baltimore market, under an assurance that every proper effort will be made to induce them to give it a preference. Jan. 11, '35.—In \$5ch MQ A